

At the Scientific-technical ...

S/064/62/000/002/003/000  
B105/B101

ethylene; maleic anhydride from butylenes; acetic acid from butane; divinyl from butylene. Great importance is attributed to polyolefins, polystyrene plastics, polyvinyl chloride resins, glass-reinforced plastics, fluoroplastics, fluorocopolymers, and organosilicon plastics. New types of synthetic fibers with increased thermal stability, good hygienic properties and durability ought to be developed, as well as the production of mineral fertilizers, chemical weed killers and plant protective agents. Service life of automobile tires is to be increased by 2 to 2.5 times. Perfection and coordination of scientific research methods and their introduction into industry is required. The equipment of institutes with modern instruments should also be improved. In a discussion, the necessity was pointed out to extend the experimental basis, investigate chemical processes, and apply mathematical modeling for the design of large units and of computers for research.

Car 2/2

KUVICHINSKIY, V.

At the Scientific and Technical Council of the State Committee  
of Chemistry. Khim.prom. no.2:149 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Chemistry, Technical--Congresses)

KUVICHINSKIY, V.Ye. (Krasnodarskiy kray)

Hatchet planimeter. Mat.v shkole no.3:61-63 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)  
(Planimeter)

KUVICHKO, A., mekhanik

~~Electric block and tackle. Mast. ugl. 7 no. 6:16 Ja '58.~~

(MIRA 11:7)

1. Uchasok vnutrishakhtnogo transporta shakhty No. 13 kombinata  
Stalinugol'.

(Mine railroads--Equipment and supplies)

KUVICHKO, L.D.

Cleaner and testier. Standardizatsiya 29 no.9:6-7 3 1965.  
(MIRA 18:12)

KUVICHKO, I.D.

New standards established by the Research Institute of Motion  
Pictures and Photography. Standartizatsiia 29 no.8:54-55 '65.  
(MIRA 18:10)

KUVICHKO, N.M., ekonomist

Let's revise current prices for insulation work and the  
laying of shells. Stroi. truboprov. 8 no.9:36-37 S '63.  
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Stroitel'nyy uchastok Stroitel'no-montazhnogo upravleniya  
No.3 tresta Ukgazneftestroy, Dnepropetrovsk.

KUVIKA, Z.S., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Ragweed in Krasnodar Territory. Zemledelie 4 no.7:112-114 J1 '56.

(MLRA 9:9)

(Krasnodar Territory--Ragweed) (Weed control)



SHIMKO, I.G.; KUWIN, A.A.; VOYTSEKHOVSKAYA, Ye.S.; TATEVOSYAN, Ye.L.;  
MAKAROVA, T.P.; GAYDUKOV, K.A.; GINZBERG, M.A.; Prinimali  
uchastiye: POLYAKOVA, G.V.; BEZVERSHENKO, V.I.

Introducing continuous mercerization systems in the manufac-  
ture of viscose rayon. Khim. volok. no.3:61-65 '63.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Kiyevskiy kombinat (for Shimko, Kuvin, Voytsekhovskaya).
  2. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-  
skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna (for Tatevosyan,  
Makarova). 3. Kiyevskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledo-  
vatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna (for Gaydukov,  
Polyakova, Bezvershenko). 4. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'-  
skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Ginzberg).
- (Rayon) (Mercerization)

KUVIN, A.A.

Use of pneumatic conveying for alkali cellulose. Khim. volok. no.1:  
16 '62. (MIRA 18:4)

157 1958-2-2341

Translation from *Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya*, 1958, Nr 2, p 19 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Frents G.S., Danilova, Ye I., Kuvinov, V. Ye.

TITLE: On the Formation of Sulfates During the Oxidation of Zinc Sulfide  
(K voprosu sulfatoobrazovaniya pri okislenii sulfida tsinka)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta metallurgii AN SSSR, 1957, Nr 2, pp 42-46

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to show that the chemistry of the oxidation of  $ZnS$  is similar to that of the oxidation of other heavy metals and that it passes through an intermediate stage of sulfate formation. Because of their limited thermal stability,  $Zn$  sulfates quickly decompose at the temperatures of intense oxidation of  $ZnS$ . When a sulfate of  $Na$  was used as a fixing agent and higher oxygen pressures were used during the oxidation of  $ZnS$ , large quantities of sulfates, an intermediate product of oxidation of the  $ZnS$ , were found in the reaction products.

G.F.

1. Zinc sulfides--Oxidation 2. Sulfates Formation

Card 1/1

KUVINOV, V.Ye.; FREMIS, G.S.

Volatilization of lead during the roasting of sulfide concentrates  
in a fluidized bed. Trudy Inst.mot. no.10:162-167 '62.  
(Sulfides--Metallurgy) (Fluidization) (MIRA 15:8)

AZOS, S.; AREF'YEV, A.; ARTAMONOV, I.; BABINA, I.; BEREHOVSKIY, V.; BLOZHKOV, V.;  
 BRAVERMAN, A.; BYKHOVSKIY, Yu.; VINOGRADOVA, M.; GALANKINA, Ye.;  
 GIL'DENKERSH, P.; GLOBA, T.; GREYVER, N.; GORDON, G.; GUL'DIN, I.;  
 GULYAYEVA, Ye.; GUSHCHINA, I.; DAVYDOVSKAYA, Ye.; DAMSKAYA, G.;  
 DEREKACHEV, D.; YEVDOKIMOVA, A.; YEGUNOV, V.; ZABELYSHINSKIY, I.;  
 ZAYDENBERG, B.; AZMOSHNIKOV, I.; ITKINA, S.; KARCHLEVSKIY, V.;  
 KLUSHIN, D.; KUVINOV, Ye.; KUZNETSOVA, G.; KURSHAKOV, I.;  
 LAKERNIK, M.; LEYZEROVICH, G.; LISOVSKIY, D.; LOSKUTOV, P.;  
 MALEVSKIY, Yu.; MASLYANITSKIY, I.; MAYANTS, A.; MILLER, L.;  
 MITROFANOV, S.; MIKHAYLOV, A.; MYAKINENKOV, I.; NIKITINA, I.;  
 NOVIN, R.; OGNEV, D.; OL'KHOV, N.; OSIPOVA, T.; OSTRONOV, M.;  
 PAKHOMOVA, G.; PETIKER, S.; PLAKSIN, I.; PLETENEVA, N.; POPOV, V.;  
 PRESS, Yu.; PROKOF'YEVA, Ye.; PUCHKOV, S.; REZKOVA, P.; RUMYANTS, M.;  
 SAKHAROV, I.; SOBOL', S.; SPIVAKOV, Ya.; STRIGIN, I.; SPIRIDONOVA, V.;  
 TIMKO, Ya.; TITOV, S.; TROITSKIY, A.; TOLOKONNIKOV, K.; TROPIMOVA, A.;  
 FEDOROV, V.; CHIZHIKOV, D.; SHEYN, Ya.; YUKHTANOV, D.

Roman Lazarevich Veller; an obituary. TSvet. met. 31 no.5:78-79

My '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

(Veller, Roman Lazarevich, 1897-1958)

KUVINOV, Ye., arkhitektor

The Palace of Congresses. IUn.tekh. 6 no.1:50-53 Ja '62.  
(MIRA 15:2)

(Moscow---Auditoriums)

KHUTANOV, G., atamchly leytant

Europe's bow. Voen. znani. 45 10:10-11 P 166.

(MIR 10:1)

KUVITANOV, G., leytenant

The defense was mobile. Voen. vest. 42 no.8:24-26 Ag '62.  
(MIRA 15:7)  
(Tank warfare)



KUYMAN, G.Ya.; PRADKINA, M.D.; GUTOROVA, N.M.

Dried hemolyzed blood as a stimulator of growth of *Pasteurella pestis*. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun no.5:82-85 My '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Iz laboratorii osobo opasnykh infetsii (zav.-prof. M.P.Pokrovskaya) Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta imeni Tarasevicha (dir. S.I.Didenko).

(*PASTEURELLA PESTIS*, culture,

growth stimulation with dried hemolyzed blood)

(BLOOD,

hemolyzed dried blood, stimulation of growth of *Pasteurella pestis*)

YURCHENKO, Ye.; KUVSHINCHIKOV, Yu.; KUROV, V.

Winged ships should also sail in nighttime. Rech.transp. 22  
no.1:45 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kapitan teplokhoda "Raketa-12" Volgo-Donskogo parokhodstva  
(for Yurchenko). 2. Kapitany-dublery teplokhoda "Raketa-12"  
Volgo-Donskogo parokhodstva (for Kuvshinchikov, Kurov).  
(Hydrofoil boats)

KUVSHINOV, Ya. I., (Mech Engr)

Dissertation: "An Investigation of the Efficiency of the KD-35 Tractor." Cand Tech Sci,  
Moscow Inst for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture imeni V. M. Molotov,  
18 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 9 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

GLADKOV, G.; KUVSHINNIKOV, B.

Visiting machinery designers in Rybinsk. Mashinostroitel'  
no.6:40-41 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Rybinsk—Machinery industry)

KVUSHNINIKOV, B.A.

Analysis of a compensating four terminal network. Avtor. i  
telem.; sbor. st. no.1:67-71 '60. (TIA 14:11)

1. Kafedra avtomatiki i telemekhaniki Moskovskogo inzhenerno-  
fizicheskogo instituta.

(Electric networks)  
(Servomechanisms)

S/803/62/000/002/001/006

AUTHOR: Kuvshinnikov, B. A.

TITLE: Response of a fast-neutron-reactor power-control system to sudden changes in reactivity.

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Avtomatika i telemekhanika. no. 2, 1962, 5-15.

TEXT: The paper examines a method for the determination of the response of a reactor-control system to a perturbation applied to the reactor. Here it is assumed that the control-system-and-reactor aggregate consists of a master power controller, an electronic amplifier, a power amplifier, an actuator, a control rod, and an ionization chamber. The basic external perturbations that are applied to the system can come either from the controller ("tuning") or from the reactor ("load"). In the present study it is assumed that the "tuning" of the system remains constant with time. All perturbations applied from the side of the reactor (changes in temperature of the heat carrier [HC] at the reactor entrance, discharge rate of the HC, geometry of the active zone, etc.) are readily converted into corresponding changes in the reactivity. Fundamental physical considerations show that these changes in reactivity cannot have a jumplike character. It must be realized, however, that

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Response of a fast-neutron-reactor .....

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calculation for jumplike changes in reactivity will represent the system under the most taxing circumstances. Upon development of the necessary analytical relationships and their graphic representation it is concluded that in the modeling of fast-neutron reactors on standard continuously-operating computers, difficulties arise in the selection of the coefficients of the dynamic equations of a reactor because of the excessive difference in the magnitudes of the constants appearing therein. The possible simplifications of the dynamic characteristics of a reactor, as developed in the present paper, can be employed also in the modeling of reactor-controller systems for fast-neutron reactors. There are 7 figures and 4 references (2 Russian-language Soviet and 2 English-language in Russian translation).

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S/803/62/000/003/002/012  
D201/D308

AUTHORS: Grigor'yev, Yu.V. and Kuvshinnikov, B.A.  
TITLE: Pulsed control of the reactor power  
SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Avtomatika  
i telemekhanika, no. 3, 1962. Sistemy upravleniya  
yadevnymi energeticheskimi ustanovkami, 16-21

TEXT: The authors give a short comparative analysis of the operation and of results obtained in reactor power control using sampled-data controllers with pulse-width modulation of the error signal  $\varepsilon(t)$  and of a proportional integrating system of continuous control. The controlled object was a graphite moderated uranium reactor with an average life-time of thermal neutrons of  $4.25 \times 10^{-4}$  sec and zero reactivity temperature coefficient. Transients were analyzed using the Laplace transform method. The results have shown that 1) the transients calculated from the sampled-data system correspond exactly to those of the continuous system calculated by the log amplitude method. 2) With proper choice of the modulating fre-

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D201/D308

Pulsed control of the reactor power

quency ( $f_0 - 2$  c/s) the dynamic characteristics obtained from the sampled data system are better than those obtained with a continuous system. 3) The modulation frequency substantially affects the dynamic characteristics of the sampled-data system. The main design difficulty is in the construction of contactless pulse-width modulators having a low pulse repetition rate (a few per second) and a high input resistance (of the order of a few megohms). The design of such modulators is now in its final stages at the MIFI. There are 4 figures.

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S/803/62/000/002/004/006

AUTHORS: Kopylov, B.I., Kuvshinnikov, B.A.

TITLE: A regulator with intermediate coding.

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Avtomatika i telemekhanika. no.2. 1962, 28-33.

TEXT: The paper describes the development of a new type of regulator for the automatization of objects with great inertia. A block scheme of a discretely-acting regulating system is set forth. In it the output quantity of the object of the regulation and the prescribed value of that quantity are matched or compared in a comparison element. The value of the error obtained as a continuous function of time is transformed into the form of a pulse by means of a coding system and is fed into a second comparison element. Another input of the second comparison element receives a regulating action which is also transformed into the form of pulses by a coding feedback. The difference output is decoded to obtain a controlling action. The presence in the system of signals in the form of pulses permits an almost limitless variation of transformation to obtain an optimal regulation process. The design scheme of the control system is depicted separately, and an analysis is made of the transient characteristics of the object of the control, including its normalized

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A regulator with intermediate coding.

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amplitudinal phase characteristic. It is noted that the design of a discrete regulator according to the scheme proposed here constitutes one of the first attempts in this direction. Additional detailed theoretical investigation and an improvement of several of the elements of the regulator are needed; in particular, it appears possible to change over to contactless decoding equipments and the employment of semiconductors in it. It is noted that, since the system yields an error signal in binary code, digital computers may be employed in the control system. There are 5 figures and 2 Russian-language Soviet references.

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L 23894-65 - EWT(d)/EEC-4/EEB-2/EEB-2 Pac-4/Pm-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5001969 S/0119/64/000/012/0015/0017

AUTHOR: Zaytsev, B. D.; Kuvshinnikov, B. A.; Tikhonov, V. N. B

TITLE: Semiconductor low-frequency pulse modulator 6

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 12, 1964, 15-17

TOPIC TAGS: pulse duration modulation, pulse frequency modulation,  
semiconductor pulse modulator

ABSTRACT: The development of a new semiconductor modulator for converting d-c voltage into duration-modulated or frequency-modulated pulses is reported. The modulator has a symmetrical two-channel circuit (see Fig. 1 of Enclosure) with p-n-p transistors in one channel and n-p-n transistors in the other. Modulation characteristics for PDM and PFM conditions are presented. Claimed technical characteristics are: input voltage, 12 v<sup>1</sup>dc; pulse-repetition frequency, 0.5-10 cps with a 100-pf capacitor in the sawtooth generator; error in

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001969

conversion, 2.5% or less; input resistance, 1.2—20 kohms, depending on the connections; output-pulse amplitude, 10 v at a resistance of 10 kohm; power consumption, 5 w. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 formulas. [03]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3178

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L 10711-57 DWT(4)/DWT(5)/DWT(6)/DWT(7)/DWT(8)/DWT(9)  
ACC NR: A16025306 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/001/0060/0064

AUTHOR: Kuvshinnikov, B. A.; Plekhanov, L. P.

ORG: none

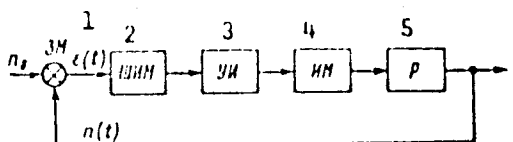
TITLE: Stability conditions for a pulsed control system for regulator power

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskii institut. Upravleniye yadernymi energeticheskimi ustanovkami (Control of nuclear power plants), no. 1. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 60-64

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor control, control system stability, reactor neutron flux, pulse width modulation, pulse amplitude modulation

ABSTRACT: A simple single-loop system is described (Fig. 1). It is assumed that the modulator and the actuating mechanism of the power regulator have no time lag (motor

Fig. 1. Block diagram of pulsed control system. 1 - Power set point, 2 - pulse-width modulator, 3 - pulse amplifier, 4 - actuating mechanism, 5 - reactor.



equipped with efficient brake). The delayed neutrons are replaced by a single equivalent group. The pulse-width modulator is represented as a set of a single-pulse

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ACC NR: AT6025306

source with a transfer function such that the entire pulse-width modulator can be replaced by equivalent pulse-amplitude modulator. A simple formula,  $K < 4\lambda/T\lambda + 2$ , is derived for the gain of the system required to keep the system stable (T is the modulation period and  $\lambda$  is a combination of system constants). This formula shows that in the range of modulation periods which are most probable for systems of this type (1 - 10 sec), the system stability depends little on T. This relation can be used for a tentative choice of transfer coefficients of the elements contained in the control system. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 18 formulas.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 27Dec65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card

2/2 *pla*

GLADKOV, G.G.; ZUZHICHEN, B.L.

Voluntary economists, Washington (all info) 1964  
(MIRA 17 8)



KUVSHINNIKOV, B.S.

Off to a flying start. Mashinostroitel' no.1:14 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

BARSOV, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; BEZMENOVA, L.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti dots.; GHOZHENSKAYA, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZHELIGOVSKIY, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KUVSHINNIKOV, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KUL'BACHINYY, O.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti dots.; PANTELEYEV, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SHEKHVITS, E.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; YUDEKICH, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.G., red.; GOROKHOVA, S.S., tekhn. red.

[Theory of flat mechanisms and the dynamics of machinery]  
Teoriia ploskikh mekhanizmov i dinamika mashin. [By] G.A. Barsov i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Vysshaya shkola," 1961. 336 p.  
(MIRA 15:2)  
(Mechanical movements) (Mechanical engineering)

PALEKHIN, V.B.; KUZNETSOV, I.P.; SMYKHA, A.V.; DENKOVA, L.N.

Absorption of water on aluminosilica gels at elevated temperatures.  
Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR 36 no.3:41-43, 1979. (MIRA 17:8)

1. In: Sov. My gosudarstvennaya nauka i tekhn. Leningrad.

KIVCHINNIKOV, I.M.

Calculation of the once through partition coefficient of a mixture of two components from the sorption isotherms of pure substances. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.11:2594-2597 N'62.  
(MIRA 17:5)

AUTHORS: Panchenkov, G. M., Gryaznova, Z. V. and Kuvshinnikov, 20-114-6-38/54  
I. M.

TITLE: Ionic Exchange on Aluminum-Silicate Catalysts in an Alkali  
Current With Short Duration of Contact (Ionnyy obmen na  
alyumosilikatnykh katalizatorakh v potoke shchelochi pri  
malykh vremenakh kontakta)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 6, pp. 1276-1279 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was hitherto not possible to determine completely the  
nature of the aluminum-silicate catalysts which are very  
important for industry (references 1 - 9). The present work  
studies the mechanism and the kinetics of the process  
mentioned in the title under dynamic conditions in an alkaline  
(NaOH-, LiOH-, and KOH-solutions of various concentrations  
and velocities of flow) and a neutral medium. For this purpose  
the authors used the industrial catalysts (14%  $Al_2O_3$  + 86%  $SiO_2$ )  
and (37%  $Al_2O_3$  + 63%  $SiO_2$ ). Several portions were annealed  
at 500, 750, 1100 and 1380 C. Figures 1 and 2 give the  
experimental results in an alkaline medium. From figure 1  
follows that an ordinary saturation curve is obtained. Its  
initial section is expressed by 2 straights with good

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Current With Short Duration of Contact

20-114-6-38/54

approximation. The value of the tangent of the inclination angle ( $V$ ) of the second section depends on the velocity of flow and is proportional to the concentration of the solution. The velocity of the ionic exchange also depends on the degree of the previous heat treatment of the catalyst. Based on these tests it may be stated that a catalyst with a constant activity can be obtained by annealing at  $500 - 700^{\circ}\text{C}$  for at least 16 hours. Kinetic curves of the ionic exchange of aluminum-silicate catalysts which were deactivated by annealing at  $1100 - 1300^{\circ}\text{C}$  have no break in their initial section. The most probable cause of the break in the kinetic curves is the difference of the accessibility of the exchangeable centers of the catalyst at the surface and those lying deeper (within the pores and between the packs). In this case the break might be explained by the completed neutralization of the surface centers. Their number can be graphically represented (table 2). In the case of sufficiently low alkali concentrations (up to  $0,015 \text{ n}$ ) alkali is almost completely neutralized by the hydrogen ions of the surface. These ions are neutralized first, those lying deeper subsequently. A non-annealed catalyst has a maximum acidity

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Ionic Exchange on Aluminum-Silicate Catalysts in an Alkali Current With Short Duration of Contact 20-114-6-38/54

and possesses the maximum number of exchange centers in general and especially at the surface. For an alkali concentration of about 0,1 n part of the alkali is used for the solution of the catalyst (reference 10). From the results is to be seen that the slowest stage of the entire process is the diffusion into the interior of the pores. In the point of break, after the terminated surface-neutralization, the velocity of exchange is determined by the diffusion into the interior of the pores alone. Thus an abrupt change of the velocity of process is the cause of the broken instead of the slightly bent curves. This is confirmed by the ionic exchange in the neutral medium. The break of the curves is absent here, as the exchange proceeds about  $10^3$  fold slower. It is also absent in the curves of a crushed catalyst, which also furnishes a confirmation of what has been said. Thus one comes to the conclusion that the concentration of the outer active centers on the aluminum-silicate catalyst may easily be determined when it is neutralized with an alkali solution. The method is, however, only usable when the velocities of the ionic exchange at the surface and in the interior of the

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Ionic Exchange on Aluminum-Silicate Catalysts in an Alkali      20-114-6-38/54  
Current With Short Duration of Contact

pores are highly different. Thus it is not suitable for all  
acid and oxide catalysts. There are 2 figures, 2 tables,  
and 11 references, 8 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy  
gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M. V. Lomonosova)

PRESENTED: January 19, 1957, by A. V. Topchiyev, Academician.

SUBMITTED: January 9, 1957

Card 4/4



CHERNOV, M.S., dots.; MIKEROVA, V.V., dots.; VORSINA, M.A., dots.;  
KUVSHINNIKOV, I.M., dots.; MIL'CHEV, V.A., dots.; MAYYER,  
M.M., prepod.; IVANOVA, V.M., assist.; TITOV, V.F., prepod.;  
GRISHINA, L.V., assist.; BELYAYEVA, Ye.M., assist.; POPOVA,  
L.F., assist.; GUSEV, S.P., prof., md.; SERGEYEVA, A.S.,  
tekhn. red.

[Laboratory manual on general chemistry; for the students  
of the institutions of higher learning specializing in the  
study of commodities and technology] Rukovodstvo k praktiche-  
skim zaniatiyam po obshchei khimii dlia studentov tovarove-  
denykh i tekhnologicheskikh spetsial'nostei vysshikh ucheb-  
nykh zavedenii. Pod obshchei red. S.P.Guseva. Moskva, 1962.  
206 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moscow. Institut narodnogo khozyaystva. Kafedra obshchey  
khimii.

(Chemistry—Laboratory manuals)

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; KUVSHINNIKOV, I.M.

Apparatus for measuring sorption from a gas stream. Zhur.fiz.-  
khim. 36 no.5:1104-1107 My '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.  
(Adsorption)

IZBAVITELEV, P.V.; KUVSHINNIKOVA, L.A.; LIBERMAN, M.L.; NISNEVICH, TS.M.;  
GRUSHA, A.M.

Hygienic evaluation of occupational training in a shoe factory.  
Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.3:38-40 Mr'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz belorusskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo instituta (dir. - kand. med. nauk A.P.Rusayev) i  
2-go klinicheskogo ob'yedineniya g. Minska (glavnyy vrach B.V. Drivotinov).

IZBAVITELEV, P.V., vrach-gigiyenist; GRUSHA, A.M., vrach-gigiyenist;  
LIBERMAN, M.L.; vrach-terapovt; KUVSHINNIKOVA, L.A., vrach-  
gigiyenist.

Hygienic evaluation of the conditions in the industrial train-  
ing shop of a shoe factory. Gig. sanit. 28 no.2:103-106 '63  
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Belorusskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo instituta

KUVSHINNIKOV, P.

Technically based norms and time expended on production. Sots.trud  
7 no.3:82-85 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Zaporozh'ye Province--Machinery industry--Production standards)  
(Zaporozh'ye Province--Electric equipment industry--Production  
standards)

KUVSHINNIKOV, P. A.; BRUSHLINSKAYA, L. A.; NOTKIN, Ye. L.

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(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS prev. & control)  
(GAMMA GLOBULIN ther.)

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N.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BASENTSYAN, A.A., red. izd-va;  
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(11-10-11)



BARK, S.Ye.; KUVSHINNIKOV, V.M.; MARTYNOVSKIY, D.M.; MEDVEDEV, Ye.V.;  
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Multijet burners with individual mixers and a gas cooled crater.  
Gaz. prom. 4 no.2:17-23 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Gas burners)

3/182/60/000/003/004/007

A161/A029

AUTHORS: Bark, S.Ye ; Kozlova, A.V. ; Kuvshinnikov, V.M. ; Skvortsova, M.I.  
Ustinov, V.A.

TITLE: Non-Oxidant Steel Heating in Continuous Three-Zone Furnace With  
the Use of Oxygen

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 3, pp. 28 - 33

TEXT: The article contains a brief discussion of the general design principles of new heating furnaces developed in the USSR (at TsNIITMASH, Teploproyekt, ZIL) and by "Incandescent" (British), working with heated air, and detailed description of an experimental furnace using air mixed with oxygen and natural gas. The advantage of the new design is its simplicity and dependable operation. The furnace (Fig. 4, drawing) has three chambers, all 240 mm wide and 420 mm high, with a 140 mm groove in the bottom. Steel blanks are pushed into the grooves. There are 4 burners in the first 980 mm long chamber (design of the burner described and shown in Fig. 2). The second 700 mm long chamber is separated by a wall from the first, and the products of incomplete combustion get in-  
to the second through an opening in the wall. The second chamber is separated

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A161/A029

Non-Oxidant Steel Heating in Continuous Three-Zone Furnace With the Use of Oxygen

into two horizontal compartments by a carborundum plate. incomplete combustion products flow through it, and air is let in by a 40 mm diameter opening to continue combustion. Air is let also into the third 280 mm long chamber where combustion is completed. Operation is controlled by throttle diaphragms. The furnace frame is sealed tight, and covers in the vault are sealed with sand. Heated blanks move out through an opening in the bottom fitted with a special door. The walls are screened off with duralumin sheets to keep down the temperature on the outside. The combustion products pass through a recuperator out of the building, and a smoke exhaustor on the way from the charging door prevents combustion products from bursting out into the shop. The work capacity of the furnace is 207 to 259 kg/h. Blanks are pushed in (by the pusher, "6" in Fig. 4) every 2.5 min. The furnace operation is described. The data include the quantities of gas and oxygen used, the temperature of air fed into the burners, the chemical composition of combustion products in the chambers, etc. Metal structure shown in two photographs (Figs 6 and 7) is obtained ("a") after non-oxidant heating to 1,250°C, and ("b") after subsequent water quenching and normalization (packing in cast iron chips). The furnace design has proved suffi-

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S/182/60/000/003/004/007  
A161/A029

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ciently good to start design development and output for the industry. It is concluded that in further work the furnaces may be improved to raise their efficiency from 24 - 28 to 40%, and cut the oxygen consumption from 50 - 60 to 35 - 40 m<sup>3</sup>/ton. Besides, regenerative furnaces must be further studied in which air is heated to 1,000°C and protective atmosphere fed to the blank surface. There are 7 figures.

Card 3/3

BARK, S.Ye.; KUVSHINNIKOV, V.M.; Kholmogorova, L.V.

Radiating pipe as heater for controlled atmosphere furnaces.

Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.6:53-59 Je '63.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Furnaces, Heating—Protective atmospheres)

(Heat—Radiation and absorption)

ACCESSION NR: ARL011628

S/0269/64/000/001/0086/0086

SOURCE: RZh. Astronomiya, Abs. 1.51.581

AUTHOR: Kuvshinnikov, V. M.; Kolobkova, G. P.

TITLE: Possibility of the falling of blocks of the Tunguska meteorite in the Lakurskiy Range

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tomskiy otd. Geogr. o-va SSSR, Metatron. labor. Tomskogo med. in-ta, v. 5, 1963, 159-162

TOPIC TAGS: meteorite, Tunguska meteorite

TRANSLATION: In 1929 the ethnographer I. M. Suslov heard from local inhabitants of the existence of a "dry stream" in the Lakurskiy Range, supposedly associated with the Tunguska meteorite. In 1959-1960 the Complex Independent Expedition for Study of the Tunguska Meteorite checked this report by foot reconnaissance and inspection from a helicopter. No formations of a catastrophic nature were discovered. I. Zotkin.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4014628

DATE ACQ: 19Feb64

SUB CODE: AS

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

WINE, RICHARD, JR. (1914-1984) (1914-1984) (1914-1984)

1. 1914-1984 (1914-1984) (1914-1984) (1914-1984)  
2. 1914-1984 (1914-1984) (1914-1984) (1914-1984)



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KOBYAK, S.S., inzh.; KUFISHINNIKOVA, R.I., inzh.

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of earthwork. Transp. stroi. 16 no.16-8 Ja '66.

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1. Upravlyayushchiy trestom Sredazstroyemkhanizatsiya (for  
Furteladze). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika tekhnicheskogo otдела  
tresta Sredazstroyemkhanizatsiya (for Tokman).

KUVSHINOV, A.S.

Changes in the gases of arterial blood in patients with pulmonary emphysema under the effect of some therapeutic methods. Nauch. trudy Riaz.med.inst. 18 no.2:64-72 '64.

Possibility of using a simple method in clinical practice for the determination of carbon dioxide in mixed venous and arterial blood, Ibid.:73-76

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra gosspital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. N.A.Troitskiy) Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

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Determination of the static reservoir pressure in wells during a  
brief shutdown. Trudy KF VNII no.11:86-91 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

KUZNETSOV, B.A.

Clinical pathophysiological characteristics of manic-depressive psychosis patients. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. na. 8:118-1191 '64.  
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1. Kafedra psikiatrii (zav. d-yateliy - prof. N.I. Gerasenko)  
Khar'kovskoy meditsinskoy akademii.

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KUVSHINOV, B. I. -- "Investigation of Methods of Receiving Weak Signals."  
Min Communications USSR. Moscow Electrical Engineering Inst of Communi-  
cations. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of  
Technical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956

KAZARYAN, Rafael' Avetisovich; KUVSHINOV, Boris Ivanovich; KHARKEVICH,  
A.A., redaktor; ANDREYENKO, Z.D., redaktor; KHELEMSKAYA, L.M.,  
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[Transmission of messages through the communication system] Pe-  
redacha soobshchenii po sistemam svyazi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-  
ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1955. 41 p. (MIRA 9:2)  
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KAZARYAN, Rafael' Avetisovich; KUVSHINOV, Boris Ivanovich; MAZAROV,  
Mikhail Vasil'yevich, BERG, A.I., redaktor; DZHIGIT, I.S., redaktor;  
KULIKOVSKIY, A.A., redaktor; SMIRNOV, A.D., redaktor;  
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SHAMSHUR, V.I., redaktor; KHARKEVICH, A.A., redaktor; MEDVEDEV,  
L. Ya., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Elements of the general theory of communications] Elementy  
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94 p. (Massovaya radiobiblioteka, no.263) (MLRA 10:4)  
(Telecommunication)

AUTHOR: Kuvshinov, B.I.

SOV/106-59-7-1/16

TITLE: The Interference-stability of a Mutual-correlation Method of Telegraph-signal Reception

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1959, Nr 7, pp 3 - 9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From the theory of signal detection in the presence of interference (V.A. Kotel'nikov et al - Refs 1, 2), an ideal receiver, having the greatest possible interference stability for an ensemble of signals with equal energies, will be a mutual-correlation type of receiver. Integration of the received signal is widely used to improve the interference stability and the integration operation is also required when determining the value of the mutual correlation between signals. Integration over the duration of one "position", which comprises only a small part of the duration of a code combination, does not utilise the full possibilities for improvement of the interference stability. H.F. Harmuth (Ref 3) has described a method of integration reception of telegraph signals in which the integration is performed over a period of time exceeding the duration of one position of

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SOV/100-59-7-1/15  
The Interference-stability of a Mutual-correlation Method of Telegraph-signal Reception

the code combination. This method improves the interference stability. There are other methods for improving the interference stability in particular, the use of correcting codes.

The interference stability is investigated for a method of reception of telegraph signals based on the recognition of the actually transmitted code combination by direct determination of the "measure" of the mutual correlation of the received combination with each of all the possible combinations. Comparison is also made between the interference-stability of the method considered and the interference stability of other methods.

To evaluate the "closeness" of the received code combination to any of the possible code combinations is used the value:

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$$\hat{\gamma}_{12} = \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} K_1(t) K_2(t + \tau) dt \quad (1)$$

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which, when  $\tau = 0$ , the author calls the measure of correlation.  $K_1(t)$  and  $K_2(t)$  are voltages corresponding to two investigated code combinations of a two-polarity, uniform, binary code. The correlation function is usually found by multiplying the input signal by another signal delayed by a time  $\tau$ , and the instantaneously-obtained values of the products of these two signals summated. In practice, this procedure is complicated, especially the multiplication operation. The multiplication operation can be simplified if the binary signals have only the values  $\pm h$ . In this case, the absolute value of the product of two signals is always constant and equal to  $h^2$  -- only the sign changes. Therefore, a multiplier can be made so that a constant height pulse is obtained at its output and the polarity of the pulse is determined by the sign of the multiplication. Figure 2 shows the block diagrams of two circuits designed to determine the correlation function of two binary signals,

Card5/6 as described by R.H. Barker (Ref 4). Apparatus which

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# The Interference Stability of a Mutual Correlation Method of Telegraph-Signal Reception

determines the correlation between signals is called the "recogniser". A block diagram of a receiver for mutual-correlation recognition of transmitted code combinations is shown in Figure 3. It consists of the usual high-frequency part, the detector, which gives a bi-polarity voltage,  $M$  code-combination recognisers and  $M$  threshold circuits which compare the voltage with the threshold voltage only at those instants of time corresponding to the end of the code combination. When the signal voltage, distorted by interference, acts at the input to the recognisers, only that threshold circuit will regenerate only that combination which has the greatest correlation with the received code combination. The operation of such a receiver will not be completely without error but the probability of error will be very low. The value of the threshold voltage is adjusted to give the least number of errors. Also, since in the transmission process the signal level at the receiver input does not remain constant, the value of the threshold voltage must

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The Interference Stability of a Mutual-correlation Method of Telegraph-signal Reception

automatically change in accordance with the signal level.

The author then investigates the following problems:

- 1) determination of the probability of error;
- 2) the possibilities for reducing the probability of error;
- 3) comparison of the interference-stability of the examined methods of reception with the interference stability of other methods.

It is shown that the probability of error depends on the

factors  $\rho^2$ ,  $q$  and  $Z_0$ , where  $\rho$  is the ratio of the mean signal power to the mean interference power at the input,  $q$  is a factor depending on the number of positions in the code combination ( $n$ ), and  $Z_0$  is the threshold voltage.  $q$  increases with  $n$  and this reduces the probability of error  $P_{(0W)}^2$ . Obviously, for a given code and for a fixed value of  $\rho^2$ , there exists an optimum value for the threshold voltage  $Z_{onm}$ , for which the

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The Interference Stability of a Mutual-correlation Method of  
Telegraph-signal Reception

probability of error will have its least value. The  
relationship between  $Z_{onm}$  and the signal-to-noise  
ratio at the input to the receiver is investigated.  
There are 6 figures and 7 references, of which 4 are  
English and 3 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1959

Card 6/6

MARCHENKO, A.F.; NIKOL'SKIY, K.K.; RAZUMOV, L.D.; AFANAS'YEV, A.P., otv. za vypusk; KUVSHINOV, B.P., otv. za vypusk; BROYT, E.M., red.; SLUTSKIN, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Revisions and additions to the "Regulations for the corrosion protection of underground communication cables."] Izmeneniia i dopolneniia k "Rukovodstvu po zashchite podzemnykh kabelei svyazi ot korrozii" (Sviaz'izdat, 1956 g.). Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1959. 21 p. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye mezhdunarodnoy telefonno-telegrafnoy svyazi. 2. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut svyazi (for Marchenko, Nikol'skiy, Razumov). (Electric lines--Underground)

KUVSHINOV, G.Ye.; LOROZOV, A.V.; BORISOV, V.I., ed.

[Calculation of direct amplitude and phase compounding systems of marine synchronous generators] Raschet sistem priamogo amplitudno-fazovogo kompaundirovaniia sudovykh sinkhronnykh generatorov. Vladivostok, Primorskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 35 p. (MIRA 1813)

KUVSHINOV, I.M.

New tower cranes. Misl. tekhn. inform. po stroi. 5 no.7:27 J1 '59.  
(MIRA 12:10)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)



KUVSHINOV, I. S.

Kuvshinov, I. S. - "On improving agriculture in Volgo-Akhtubinskiy Rayon", Doklady (Mosk. s.-kh. akad. in. Timiryazeva), Issue 8, 1943, (In index: 1949), p. 5-12.

SO: U-411, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20, 1949).

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Kuvshinov, I. S. - "The problem of the economic basis of the grassland system of agriculture," Doklady (Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. Iimiryazeva, Issue 9, 1949, p. 5-14

SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

1. KUVSHINOV, I. S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Geology and Geography
7. The Problem of Utilizing the Volga-Akhtubin Area, I. S. Kuvshinov.  
(Moscow, Agriculture Press, 1949.) Reviewed by P. G. Timofeyev,  
Sov. Kniga, No 1, 1950.
9. ~~Report~~ Report U-3081, 16 Jan 1953, Unclassified.



1. KUVSHINOV, I. S.
2. USSR (600)
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I. A. Borodin. Sov. Knige, No. 11, 1952.

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APPENDIX I.

Volga Valley - Agriculture

Development of agriculture in the area of the  
Stalinrad hydroelectric project. Kolkh. provins.  
12 No. 9, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, 14 October 1958,<sup>2</sup> Uncl.

1. KUVSHINOV, I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Irrigation
7. Problems of irrigation farming in the fifth five-year plan. Sots. sel'khoz. 23 no. 12 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.



KUVSHINOV, I.S. (Professor)

Professor I.S. Kuvshinov, Stalingradskiy gidrouzel' i razvitiye sel' skogo khozyaystva Volgo-Akhtyubinskoy zony /The Stalingrad Hydroelectric Grid and Development of Agriculture in the Volga-Akhtyubinsk Zone/, second revised edition, Sel'khozgiz, 24 sheets

The book elucidates the prospects for the development of the agriculture of the Caspian region and the Western Steppes in connection with the great constructions of communism on the Lower Volga and on the Don. It is intended for agricultural specialists and managing workers of agricultural and planning organs.

SO: U-6472, 15 Nov 1954

KUVSHINOV, I. S.

USSR/Agriculture - Cooperative farms

Card : 1/1

Authors : Kuvshinov, I. S., Prof. Dr. of Econom. Sc.

Title : Along the Volga plains (steppes)

Periodical : Nauka i Zhizn', 6, 34 - 36, June 1954

Abstract : Notes on the visit to a large agricultural cooperative (kolkhoz) located along the Volga steppes, with special interest to the irrigation system of the cooperative. Drawings.

Institution : ....

Submitted : ....

KUVSHINOV, Ivan Stepanovich, prof.; GUMEROV, M.N., dots.; LOVKOV, Ya.A.,  
dots.; SULKOVSKAYA, M.A., red.; GOR'KOVA, Z.D., tekhn.red.

[Economics of socialist agriculture] Ekonomika sotsialisticheskogo  
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KUVSHINOV, I.S., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.

Great transformation of agriculture in the U.S.S.R. [with summary in  
English]. Izv. TSKhA no.4:9-34 '57. (MIRA 11:1)  
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(Collective farms) (State farms)

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(MIRA 13:2)

(Agriculture--Economic aspects)

KUVSHINOV, I.S., doktor ekon.nauk, prof.; PIS'MENNAYA, D.N., kand.  
ekon.nauk

Possibilities for increasing the output of vegetables and  
grapes and lowering the cost of production per center; based  
on practices of collective farms in the piedmont-littoral  
zone of Krasnodar Territory. Izv.TSEKhA no.4:205-216 '59.  
(MIRA 12:11)

(Krasnodar Territory--Vegetable gardening)  
(Krasnodar Territory--Viticulture)

KUVSHINOV, I.S., prof.; GUMEROV, M.N., dots.

[Price and price formation of farm products; a lecture] TSena  
i tsenoobrazovanie na produkty sel'skogo khoziaistva; lektsiia.  
Moskva, Mosk. sel'khoz. akad. im. K.A.Timiriazeva, 1960. 87 p.  
(MIRA 15:2)

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KUVSHINO, I.S., doktor ekonomicheskikh nauk, professor

Concentration and specialization on collective farms of the grain  
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(MIRA 14:4)

(Volga Valley--Farm management)